...s Times.

KING PRICE, EDITOR

...SHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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Entered at the post-office at Marlinton, W. Va., as second class matter.

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Reading notices, not exceeding five lines, twenty-five cents for each insertion, and five cents a line for each additional line.

Marlinton, W. Va.

June 29 1894

CIRCUIT COURT.

(*Continued.*)

State v P. Goldin, peddling with out license, confessed, $10 and cost in three cases.

State v John McLaughlin, carrying deadly weapons, guilty, $25 and costs.

State v Wallace Jackson, same offence, $25 and costs.

State v Reuick Sutton, same of fence, not guilty.

State vs Edgar Pryor, *felony*, bail fixed at $300.

Saml V. Woods an attorney of Barbour qualified to practise law in this court.

St. Lawrence B. & M. Co. v Holt and Mathews, Ejectment, judgment for plaintiff.

J. C. Arbogast S. P. C. allowed $85.25 for keeping Edgar Pryor in *jail* $53.75 for Henry Jones; and $10.50 for Howard McCoy.

Cost by Court vs. J. Craig Ashford, $125 and costs.

Isaac McNeel and William Gibson allowed $6 each as jury commissioners.

CHANCERY.

William Skeen's admr. vs. John T. McGraw, decree of sale.

Hull vs. Hull, process ordered to be issued against David McClung, admr. of James Seig decd. to show why judgment should not be entered against him for $

Rider's admr vs Rider et als., sales of lands under the will are confirmed, and Commissioner L. M. McClintic is ordered to proceed to execute the accounts required by decree.

J. C. Loury Sr. vs. M. A. Wade et al., cause retired.

St. Lawrence B. and M. Co. vs. Samuel Harper, sale of land confirmed to Newton Moore at $1530.

Wm. Beidler & Co. vs. Herold & Moore, and Greer & Laing vs. Herold & Moore, sale of lot and dwelling in Frost confirmed to Mrs. Millie Herold at $700; ¼ acre lot in Frost on which store stood which was burned, to S. A. Gilmor at $65; tract of 9¼ acres to Mrs. Martha S. Curry at $300.

M. J. McNeel vs. Lanty Herold sale to be made again on account of inadequacy of price.

N. Frank & Son vs. E. I. Bolt, plaintiffs recover costs, and referred to N. C. McNeil, Commissioner.

L. M. McClintic appointed trustee in the place of E. M. Dunbar in a deed of trust from G. F. Cranmell.

Jacob Shenis vs. Rachel Sheets referred to Commissioner Bratton.

Samuel L. Gibson's admr. vs. S. L. Gibson's heirs, referred to Commissioner Bratton.

Alex H. Billington vs. Geo. W. McDonald, plaintiff recovers $543.55.

Wool! Wool! Wool!

...highest price in cash for ... wool ... for cash. ... Va. P. O. address ...

AN INDUSTRIAL ITEM.

For seven or eight weeks there has been the most remarkable and widely extended strike that ever took place in the United States.—The supplies of bitumous coal have been so diminished as to case great scarcity, especially in the West.—There were instances where rail *roads reduced their train service*, and steamers on the lakes were with difficulty supplied. The military was called out in these seven States: Maryland, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Colorado, and Alabama.

The most trouble, so far, has been in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, where the strikers endeavored to stop the movement of coal by the railroads of West Virginia. The object of this remarkable strike was for the restoration of the inter-State wage agreement, that was abandoned during the Summer months. The inter-state agreement was first voluntarily abandoned by a few miners in the Pittsburg district, and this act forced a reduction in every competitive district in the United States. The coal operators had, one by one, cut down wages, each company explaining to its men that it could not keep up the rates and hold its own with neighboring mining districts. This resulted in breaking the agreement signed by the union and the operators in 1893, and hence the greatest strike that has yet occurred in the coal industry.

The average price of mining in the Pittsburg district for the past six months has been 55 cents per ton, and in all other districts in proportion.

The price in Maryland and West Virginia was forty cents. The min*ers in these two districts did not* belong to the union, but struck mainly in the hope that by a general movement an increrse of wages would result.—*Communicated.*

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FOR 6 TWO-CENT STAMPS we will send you a Brilliant Gem of unusual color, and a copy of "*The Great Divide*," so you can see what a wonderful journal it is, provided you name the paper you saw this in.—It's a real Jewel we'll send you.

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Marlinton, W. Va.

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Is not an experiment, nor is it in its infancy. It has lived for 22 years and sent to the world a great emporium more young men than all the other business colleges of the two Virginias combined. Its proprietor charges a fair and reasonable compensation for the training it gives, and offers no premium for idleness. Our rates are $50 for eight months. If a pupil remains longer than eight months we charge him $5 per month extra thereafter. If he graduates in less than eight months, we will deduct $6.25 per month for the unexpired time. Thus it can be seen that we do not offer any inducement to waste time and money, but on the other hand we do offer an inducement to save *both time and money by completing* the course inside eight months. After graduation we give two weeks gratis in Typewriting, Shorthand, or Penmanship, as the graduate may elect, and a Life Scholarship granting the holder the privilege to return and review his whole course at any future time, gratis. Our penman, Prof. W. W. Ballentine, formerly professor of Grand Rapids (Mich) Business College is an artist of rare ability and an expert Shorthand and Typewriter. Prof Dunsmore is giving his special attention to the Theory and *Practical Departments this session.* 28 years ACTUAL experience has made him thoroughly master of his work. He is a member of the Institute of Accounts of New York city and through this organization and the agency of old graduates holding positions in large cities, he is enabled to aid his graduates to lucrative employment. For catalogue, call on or address

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$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who follow instructions, HOW to work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a year in their own location, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment at which you can earn that amount. It is easier for me to do as I say than to tell you how. You learn all by mail. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a good number, who are making over $3000 a year each. REMEMBER I DO AS REPRESENTED. Write me at once for ALL PARTICULARS, FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

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SYPHILIS

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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

This Paper is Devoted Especially to the Interests of he Farming Class.

VOL. II, NO. 50. MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1894. $1.00 IN ADVANCE

Official Directory of Pocahontas County

Judge of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff, J. C. Arbogast.
Deputy Sheriff, Robt. K. Burns.
Cl'k Co. Court, S. L. Brown.
Cl'k Cir. Court, J. H. Patterson.
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.
Com'rs Co. Ct. {C. E. Beard. G. M. Kee. Amos Barlow.
Co. Surveyor, Geo. Baxter
Coroner Geo. P. Moore.

Justices: A. C. L. Gatewood, Split Rock—Chas Cook, Edray—W. H. Grose Huntersville—Jno R Taylor, Dunmore —G R Curry, Academy—Thos Bruffy, Lobelia.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 3rd Tuesday in June and 3rd Tuesday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. July is levy term.

N. C. McNEIL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Marlinton, W. Va.
Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining Counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

H. S. BUCKER,
Atty.-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBOGAST,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. A. BRATTON.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Marlinton, W. Va.
Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.

ANDREW PRICE,
Notary-at-Law.
MARLINTON, W. VA.
Will be found at Times Office.

DR. O. J. CAMPBELL,
DENTIST,
Monterey, Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County, at least, twice a year.
The exact date of his visits will appear in this paper.

DR. J. H. WEYMOUTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
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ABBOT L. BLATT.

For State Senate.
We are authorized to announce S. I. Hall (of Academy) as a candidate for the State Senate from the 7th Senatorial District, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention to meet at Elkins, August 2nd, 1894.

A Chapter of Unwritten History.

About 1750 John Wilson and Bowyer Miller located on Jackson River, now Highland County, Va. Mr. Wilson settled at the mouth of Peak or Stony Run, while Miller at Wilsonville, farther up.

During Braddock's war, Mr. Miller refugeed to Tinkling Spring, finally across the Blue Ridge, leaving land, house and property uncared for.

About 1856 Mr. Wilson refugeed near Greenville, taking his movable property with him. But finding it impossible to get subsistence, sent his horses and cattle back, and employed some one to do the ranging and salting.

We hear nothing more of him. In a year or two his family ventured to return, and took up their abode on the east bank of the river, some two hundred yards, perhaps, below the crossing leading to the Bolar Spring. The Indians then raided their home about the year 1760.

This John Wilson, the pioneer, was the grandfather of the late Wm. Wilson, whose daughters, Charlotte and Susan, married Adam and Washington Stephenson, citizens of Highland county. The morning of the raid, John Wilson, one of the sons, had gone to Fort Lewis on the Cow Pasture, to invite hands to assist in raising the house, recently occupied by Mrs. Washington Stephenson. In the meanwhile Mrs. Wilson and her daughters, Barbara and Susan, were very busy in preparations for the raising, and were cooking and washing on the east bank of the river near the cabin.

Thomas Wilson, a younger son, was at the mill grinding the needed corn meal. The mill stood near the crossing of the Warm Run leading to the residence of the late David Stephenson. Upon John's return, late in the evening as he came in sight of home, he was fired upon by Indians. One ball passed under his arm-pit and tore the fringe off his hunting shirt. Mounted on a fleet horse he turned instantly to return to the fort, whence he had just come, and was soon out of sight of the Indians. While going at full speed through the gap, a limb knocked his hat off. He stopped and picked it up at the peril of his life. This person was the father of the William Wilson, Esq., already mentioned, and of the late Mrs. Esther Bolar, southwest of the Warm Springs.

Upon reaching the fort, he told what had happened, and begged for assistance at once. None were willing to venture that night. The captain then ordered a draft, for a detachment. It was very late in the night before the detail reached the summit of Jack Mountain, overlooking the valley. It was dark, no light save that of the summer stars, and in the valley this light was obscured by a dense fog. With sad forebodings they began the descent into the darkness of the ravine beneath, through which they were to grope their way and where their young guide had been fired on and pursued by the wily enemy. They cautiously moved down the mountain, quietly passed through the gap, all on foot except their guide, John Wilson.

At the edge of the gap, he dismounted, hung up his saddle and bridle and turned the jaded horse out to graze in the woods. He also advised his friends to leave the path, cross the Warm Run, and pass down the right bank by a circuitous way to the mill to see whether it was running or not. "If it be running," says John Wilson, "it is a bad sign, for then I know that the Indians have surprised Brother Tom and killed him, because they would not know how to stop the mill. But if it is not running there is some hope, for he may have seen the Indians, stopped the mill and made his escape, for I know no Indian can catch him by running."

The mill was found to be silent. Young Wilson entered it quietly and found everything in place, and the newly ground sack of meal was at the chest, securely tied. Taking hope from this the rescuing party crossed the river just above the mouth of the Warm run and passed over the bottom to the knoll on which the church stands, and thence moved with the greatest caution in the direction of the dwelling on the opposite side of the river.

Upon reaching the camp just opposite the cabin, John Wilson advised the men to remain there until he could wade over and find out what had happened. If all was well, he could call them over, but if the cabin had been destroyed, or occupied by the Indians, he would return and determine on what would be best to do." When he approached the dwelling he found the doors heavily barricaded, but through a well known crevice he discovered the family was yet there. Thereupon he gave the signal, and his friends hastened over in all the transports of exulting joy, so great was their relief from the long and powerful suspense they had been in for so many hours.

The mother and her daughter Barbara and her son Thomas were killed, but not fatally injured. Susan had escaped unhurt.

It was found that none but Tom Wilson was missing. The last thing known of him he was at the mill. Upon going to the mill early in the morning, the party found his track, and that he had been running. This they followed until they found where Tom had stepped on a stick, had fallen, been overtaken and captured. The Indians were trailed from that point across the river to the bluff near the residence of the late Michael Wise. Thence they went southwest to a point about a mile below where the church now stands. There they remained some time, as the signs indicated. From that point they were traced back to Peak's Run, up which they went.

Tom's sister Susan took the lead in all this search for Tom. She was well nigh frantic with grief. At frequent times she would cry out, as she went in advance of the party by fifteen or twenty yards: "Here are my poor brother's tracks!"

Upon reaching the top of Back Creek Mountain, it was thought best to go no farther, as fourteen men could do nothing with so many savages as the signs indicated. It was with great difficulty that Susan could be prevailed on to return without forcible measures. For years nothing was heard from Tom. He died of fever soon after his capture. In some future sketch it will appear how information was obtained of his subsequent fate.

The writer is indebted to the late John Clerk, Esq., for the material of this and other sketches. He would like to have some information respecting John Wilson, the pioneer at the head of the raid, as he does not seem to have been at home.

An Interesting Book.

Mr. Thomas Lyon has published a very instructive book, and to West Virginians it is very interesting.

Its title is "Heritage of the Trans Allrghany Pioneers." It can be had for $1.50 from Nichols, Killam & Moffat, Baltimore.

The purpose of this book of 225 pages is to illustrate the early history of central West Virginia, and the marvellous natural resources of that region. Among the striking things brought to the reader's attention is the fact that the West Virginia and Pittsburg R. R. is the connecting link of the Pittsburg region of Pennsylvania with the South. It will be the most direct route by over two hundred miles when the line is extended from Camden-on-Gauly to Covington, and all is virtually opened and completed except the interval between those points. The thoughtful reader can see from this that the posibility of the road are simply wonderful.

The Importance of Time and Distance.

In estimating the future prosperity of projected lines of railway, time and distance are important elements to be considered. Time is that precious commodity that money, the mover, will control all things, and will have its way, and for the saving of itself presses the industrial classes into selecting and using the shortest and quickest geographical routes and location. The marvelous mineral deposits of the South are putting the southland *very rapidly in reach and identity* of interest with Northern, Eastern and Western capital. Inventors and manufacturers will choose the shortest possible outlets of transportation, and so from the manufacturing regions of Pennsylvania to the raw material of Virginia and West Virginia and Pittsburg, with the new Monongahela and Baltimore & Ohio combined, have in hand the key that opens the shortest, quickest and most direct route of the future, from North to South, via Morgantown, Fairmount, Weston, Flat Woods, Camden-Gauley and Covington.

Second Round of Quarterly Meetings, Lewisburg District, M. E. Church South.

Frankford, Mt. Hermon,	July	14, 15
Green Bank, Mt. Vernon,	"	14, 15
Huntersville, Mt. Pleasant,	"	14, 15
Levelton, Sharon,	"	21, 22
Hot Springs,	"	21, 22
Gillette,	"	28, 29
Hinton,	"	28, 29
Millboro, Shiloh,	August	4, 5
Talcott, Forest Hill,	"	4, 5
Union, Pickaway,	"	4, 5
Lewisburg,	"	11, 12
Rencevert's and White Sul.	"	11, 12
Covington,	"	11, 12
Blue Sulphur, Camp ground,	"	18, 19
Alleghany	"	25, 26
Alvon,	"	25, 26
Greenville,	Sept.	1, 2
Alderson,	"	8, 9
Clifton Forge,	"	8, 9

W. G. HAMMOND, P. E.

Every West Virginian will be annoyed when he knows that a paper of the standing of the Atlanta Constitution should give credence to the following:

"At Hinton, W. Va., the other day, several hundred citizens cheered W. C. P. Breckenridge, and when an opponent raised a banner inscribed: "Protection to American Women." it was pulled down and torn to pieces."

We do not believe it to be true for the simple reason that we do not believe that such an idiotic (not to use a worse word) proceeding could have happened in a West Virginia town.

A somewhat strange coincidence, however, may be marked, that one of Hinton's newspapers published a highly amusing article of a regular correspondent, which cried "bravo! to Breckinridge," in spite of the fact that he has shown himself to be an impure and corrupt man.

UNDER the Australian ballot law the nominees of the various parties are placed upon the same ticket. In the case where nominations are made in conventions, like the Democrats of this county held recently, a certificate of nomination must be forwarded to the clerk's office, signed by the President and Secretary of the convention. This makes the *duty of these officers, in this respect,* a very responsible one, as it places in their power the whole action of the convention. And as the party spirit prevails in these days to such an extent, the action of these officers may insure a candidates election or make his election hopeless. It can be seen, then, how pertinent to the state of affairs, as brought about by the late convention, is a little study of the law, by the president and secretary of that meeting, before they get themselves in danger of some dissatisfied element making complaint against them, and causing them to explain the whole matter in court.

DENTISTRY. Dr. J. H. Weymouth will be at Edray on the 6th of July and remain 4 days. Backeye, (Clark Kellisons) July 12th., 3 days. Mill Point, July 16th, 3 days and will be prepared to attend to all operations in dentistry. Call early and make your engagements, as his time is limited to the above dates.

The Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge, Congressman and candidate for renomination from the 7th Congressional District of Kentucky, passed through here Friday morning, on No. 3, on his way home to look after his interests there. A large crowd of admirers and others collected at the depot to see the Colonel, and when the train pulled into the depot and Breckinridge pulled up the shade to the window the applause was deafening. A large number of those present shook hands with the Colonel, and he received many an invitation to stay over and pay our little city a visit.—*Independent-Herald.*

Mr. Robert Kerr, of Green Bank, this county, who was appinted cadet to West Point from this District, passed the entrance examination at that place—being one of the 49, out of ninety odd who passed the examination.

Commissioner's Notice.

Jacob Sheets, Administrator,
vs.
Rachel E. A. Sheets, et. al.

PURSUANT to two certain decrees of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, rendered in the aforesaid cause on the 8th day of April, 1884, and the 23d day of June, 1894, respectively, I shall, as commissioner in chancery of the circuit court of said county proceed at my office in the town of Marlinton, in said county, on the 30th day of August, 1894, to take, state and report to court the following matters of account, to-wit:

1. A settlement of the accounts of J. C. Arbogast as the administrator of Jacob Sheets, deceased.

2. An account of the debts due from Jacob Sheets at the time of his death, with their amounts, priorities and to whom due.

3. Any other matter deemed pertinent by myself or required by any party in interest to be specially stated.

W. A. BRATTON, Com'r.
July 6, 1894.

COURT LIFE IN ENGLAND.

DAILY PLEASURES AND DUTIES OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S HOUSEHOLD.

Dining With the Queen Is Delightful, *but Standing About Is Fatiguing* —How Appointments Are Made.

BELIEVING the public always welcomes any fresh details concerning royal places and their royal occupants, writes Stuart Erskine in the New York Herald, I determined to apply myself to the fountain head, and if possible to procure first class information from a member of Queen Victoria's household. A gentleman consented to tell me all I wanted to know upon my giving a guarantee that I would not publish his name. These terms I was obliged to accept, and the result of my interview appears below.

"May I ask," I began, "how the various 'waits,' as I believe they are called, are arranged at court?"

"Well," said my informant, "the principle on which they are arranged is simplicity itself. The 'waits' of the various gentlemen employed in Her Majesty's household correspond, so far as the system is concerned, with those of an ordinary constable. A constable is told off to watch a particular thoroughfare or guard a particular spot in the same way that we are told off wait as Her Majesty's servants. I have just come off my beat," said my informant laughing. "My next 'wait' will not take place for some time yet."

"Is there any special rule or principle," I next inquired, "upon which appointments in Her Majesty's household are made to operate? Most of the gentlemen of the Queen's household are, I believe, ex-officers of the British army, but I suppose the Queen is at perfect liberty to exercise her own discretion as regards the appointments in her household."

"Well, of course you know," said my informant, "that some of these appointments to which you refer are, so to speak, in the gift of the Government of the day."

They are exclusively political appointments, and though the consent of Her Majesty to a particular appointment is necessary, according to the terms of the constitution, still, they are not upon the same footing with the minor appointments which Her Majesty can fill up without consulting any one, and which indeed, as you say, are generally bestowed upon officers of the army, men, in fact, who, having done their Queen and country good service, are in need of a little assistance to make life pass pleasantly for them when they retire."

"May I ask," I then said, "in what your duties as a member of Her Majesty's household mainly consist?"

"As to that," replied my informant, "I suppose our duties as members of Her Majesty's household would be much on a level with those of a private individual in a private household, supposing it were the custom to employ gentlemen in such capacities. We have, of course, to be in attendance on Her Majesty whenever it is required of us; to look after the distinguished strangers whenever they come on a visit to Her Majesty, and generally to make ourselves useful as servants to the Queen." "What is called the Windsor uniform is most generally affected by persons employed at court. Officers, generals, etc., who are members of Her Majesty's household, are allowed to wear the army uniforms suitable to their rank in the service. The ordinary court dress, which you can see at any levee or royal function, is also much worn at court."

"How do gentlemen of Her Majesty's household live when they are in attendance on the Queen?" I then said, addressing my informer.

"Each individual," he said, "has, of course, private bedroom, etc., at court, whether it be at Windsor, Balmoral or elsewhere, but there is a general 'mess' or dining room for the various officers employed in this particular branch of the Queen's service. Very often we receive commands from the Queen to dine, etc., with the Queen, not, of course, in a body, but in such numbers as it may suit her pleasure to invite us, or the exigency of the moment may decide. A day rarely passes at court without some one of our number being called upon to perform this agreeable sort of duty, for Her Majesty is one of the kindest and most gracious hostesses that ever lived."

"About the duties," I then said. "Taking them as a whole, I suppose they are light and pleasant enough?"

"Oh, yes," replied my informant, "we have nothing to complain of on that head. We have plenty of leisure, plenty of time to which to answer our letters. Sometimes the work is of a very fatiguing nature. For instance, there is sometimes an immense amount of standing about to be done, which for men not exactly in their first youth, is a source of great inconvenience and even physical trouble. Having always passages for horses together and in honor uniforms and fully equipped, is a service which, though it may seem pleasant and easy enough to those who have never experienced it, to those who have done so is not by any means the thing of joy and delight which the citizens are so fond of supposing it out to be."

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Connecticut has 30,000 farms.

Blankets were invented by Thomas Blanket, who made them in Bristol in 1340.

The blood rose is found only in Florida in an area five miles in diameter.

Kid gloves are sewed with cotton thread, as it does not cut the kid as readily as silk.

In the year 1620 England coined tin shillings, each having a stud of copper set in the centre.

The Roman architects used to put empty jugs in the walls of theatres to make them more resonant.

A "morning session" in the British House of Commons begins at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and last until 7.

Moscow is said to have 1706 "big bells," the smallest of which weighs 5000 pounds, and the largest 443,772.

Since the repeal of British navigation laws in 1819 British shipping has increased seven times faster than the population.

The Alaskans often have eating matches, at which great numbers of villagers compete. The one who eats the most is considered the biggest man.

The two highest inhabited spots on earth are Arevichiary and Mucapata, mining camps in the Andes. The former has an elevation of 17,950 feet.

A rabbit was recently killed near Jefferson City, Mo., which had the form and features of a rabbit but was apparently wearing the skin of a Maltese cat.

A man from Salina, Kan., is a hustler. He peddles groceries on week days and on Sundays preaches in two pulpits—one in Hoxie and the other in Hills City.

Mr. Austin, of Livingston County, Missouri, just dead, was seventy-four years old, never was out of the State, never was shaved in a barber shop, never ate in a hotel, and was never ill until just before his death.

Cardinal Mezzofant, the most remarkable linguist the world has ever known, is said to have been able to use every word of any considerable importance in over 100 different languages, and to have been able to carry on a conversation in forty-five or fifty others.

An anxious mother once took a child to a physician to have him pass judgment on a very ugly-shaped jaw. The lower one protruded, and they did not set well together. The doctor assured her that that, or most such blemishes, could be treated if the patient were taken young enough. In this case the child has grown to be a pretty woman, with as well-formed a mouth as any one could desire.

The Red Glass Treatment.

The City of Mexico is the third city in the world to try the new red glass treatment as an aid in the cure of smallpox. The Board of Directors of the American Hospital, at the recommendation of Dr. Alfred Bray, the attending physician, has fitted up one of the smallpox wards with ruby glass window lights, and the new theory will be given practical application.

The claim, as made by the Norwegian experts on skin diseases, Drs. Lindholm and Finsen, is that the ultra violet, or natural rays of the sun, are just as injurious to a diseased skin as they are to the delicate film of the photographer. The experimental smallpox wards are, therefore, nothing more than photographic dark rooms. It is held that the use of the red glass prevents the fever of maturation, and that the eruptions soon dry up, leaving out few scars on the patient. The experiment made by the enterprising management of the American Hospital is being watched with close interest by the Mexico medical fraternity, to whom and to the country at large it has particular and vital interest by reason of the great prevalence of the disease in the South.—Atlanta Constitution.

"To Rhyme With Timbuctoo."

Timbuctoo, that mysterious Central African city which has recently been occupied by the French, is chiefly interesting as the subject of verses submitted for a prize offered many years ago by Punch for rhymes to that curious name. One of the verses was:

If I were a cannoneer,
On the plains of Timbuctoo,
I would put a cannonball
Slam and loose and bang right through, too.

Another with a more perfect rhyme, ran thus:

As I was toasting on the green,
A bit on the plains of Timbuctoo,
A boot was all I got for my pains,
And he was a size beak, too.

Remarkable Statement by a Clergyman.

The Rev. Dr. H. L. Wayland says he recently wrote a paragraph for his paper, the National Baptist, about the serious illness of a clergyman and his wife. When it appeared it ended with this remarkable statement: "But God is good, and they are better."—Chicago Times.

Countryside Park, near to Wales, is famed for its grocer and breakfasters. "In the churchyard cemetery" of Ipswich dogs and cats of the Rose family

FARM & GARDEN

TREE WOUNDS.

Tree trimming is in order, and many large limbs will be cut off unavoidably. No stump should be left, but the cut should be made close to the trunk and the wound should be painted thoroughly after as it has seasoned for a few weeks. Left to decay in the weather it will soon admit water to the heart of the tree, when rapid and certain destruction follows.

Some people make the mistake of painting the wound as soon as it is made. Paint and oil cannot adhere to a wet surface, but will peel off, or will let sap and water blister beneath it, and very soon the application is valueless.—New York World.

REMEDY FOR ROUP IN FOWLS.

This disease is exceedingly contagious, and is similar in every respect to the diphtheria of persons. It arises from the same causes, viz., poisoning by bad air or dampness, by which the germs of the disease are encouraged. The *remedy lies, first, in removing* the cause, making the poultry house clean and dry, and keeping it as warm as may be. The sick birds are treated by giving doses of powdered chlorate of potash, one small pinch of it being dropped in the throat twice a day. The swelled heads are bathed with warm vinegar, and the mouth and throat washed by means of a soft feather. The house should be well disinfected by burning sulphur in it during the day, keeping it tightly closed for an hour or two while the fumes of the sulphur are acting. All dead birds should be buried deeply, away from the house.—New York Times.

TEACHING CALVES TO DRINK.

According to F. E. Emery, Agriculturist at the North Carolina Experiment Station, the successful calf feeder will use more tact than force in teaching a calf to drink. He will never allow a foolish calf to betray him into a passion or display of brute force. Do not allow the calf to suck *the whole hand or a single finger, but* placing the palm of either hand over its nose, gently bring it to the milk held in a convenient sized pail in the other hand. By separating the fingers hold back the sides of the tongue and insure the entrance of milk when the calf sucks.

If the milk is warm there will be no trouble, then give the calf more, or less, of the two fingers, according to the success in keeping it interested in the milk. When the calf is doing well the fingers will scarcely be touching its tongue or lips. If it acts badly give the fingers to suck and contrive to let in a dash of milk so a sup now and then will encourage the calf to continue.

I have been obliged to dip my hand repeatedly into the milk and thus give a taste of it before the calf would allow its nose to be turned down into the pail. Some calves will drink during the first to third trial, while others will need the fingers a much longer time.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

HOW TO GROW AND SHIP CAULIFLOWER.

Cauliflower, like all vegetables of the brassica, or cabbage, family, requires a very rich soil. The land should be treated to about eighty two-horse loads of horse manure, or of composted horse and hog manure to the acre. This should be plowed under, care to be taken that the soil be not wet, but in perfect friable and mellow condition. The drills should be about three feet apart and the cultivation level and very frequent. There is a hand cultivator which is preferable after the plants are about half grown, because horse or mule would doubtless destroy them if the drills be only three feet wide. The object is to have large, compact heads. As soon as these are well formed they should be shipped, or the blue or purple bloom will form, and then the heads are unsalable, at fair or good prices. If necessary, tearing the plant on its roots, say half way round, will act as a check, and breaking two or three of the outer leaves over the already fully formed head will afford a beautiful shade and a little more retarding. Only one-third of the leaf is turned over the head, and it is not separated from the main plant. Cauliflower should be shipped in shallow crates, or, if the regular cabbage crates be used, pack in tiers so as not to injure the head. The recently formed refrigerator car lines with export handlers will prove a great advantage for shippers.—Country Journal.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

Just now there is much inquiry going the rounds as to proper methods to be employed in the starting of a stand of cobalt. In reply to a query along this line from a correspondent of the Nebraska Farmer, Professor Charles E. Bessey has written as follows:

"In the growth of alfalfa it is necessary, first of all, to take great pains to fit the soil for the young plants. The ground must be rich and mellow. Unless it has had legumes growing upon it it should be treated to a good quantity of barnyard manure in order to supply the soil with available nitrogen. Then when the *alfalfa has* obtained a foothold it will thereafter supply itself with all the nitrogen it needs.

"Prepare the ground with great care, and have it like a garden as to mellowness and freedom from clods. Sow the seed as early as possible in the spring, but do not sow it on another crop, as we generally do with clover. It is well to sow a peck or so of oats per acre with the alfalfa, simply to afford a little shade to the young plants. Since a field ought to last many years when once a good stand is secured, it will pay to take great pains with it. Do not try to seed too large a field at once, but begin with a few acres, so as to give these the greatest care, and add to the area each year. In this way success is reasonably certain. But do not attempt it without seeing that the soil is rich in nitrogenous matter. Put on barnyard manure freely."

SCIENTIFIC FEEDING.

A bulletin just issued from Cornell University Experiment Station, on the feeding of steers in Texas, shows the following results:

Roasted cotton seed do not have the laxative qualities of raw seed and are more palatable.

Faster gains are made by feeding the boiled seed, but at a greater cost per pound gain.

The advantages to be gained in the use of roasted seed hardly justify its general use.

Boiled seed are more palatable than raw seed, less laxative and make faster gains. May continue to be used with profit.

Steers fed on raw seed, eating a less quantity of seed, ate slightly more hay in consequence.

Cotton seed, at usual prices, is a good and cheap addition to corn and hay ration.

The best beef ration found by previous experiments—cotton seed meal, hulls and silage, is not here proven the best, when calculated at former prices—raw seed, corn and hay being better.

When value of raw seed is raised to near market present prices, ten dollars *per ton, the meal, hulls and silage* are again the best ration; raw seed, corn and hay being next best.

The average cost of gain per pound in all lots at present price of food was 3.64 cents.

The cheapest feed per pound gained for all steers fed, when raw cotton seed is valued at $10 per ton, was raw seed, corn and hay.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Leghorns are among the very best of layers.

Set the first clutches of duck eggs under a hen.

Proper shelter from storms means regular, even fleeces.

It will pay every grower to learn thoroughly to grade wool.

Burs in the pasture are very expensive. Get rid of them.

The less water there is in butter the fewer odors it will absorb.

The best way to keep root crops is to pack them in sand and put in the cellar.

Put the perches far enough away from the doors or windows to avoid draught.

Eggs often have a bad flavor from the food the hens eat. It is well to bear this in mind.

Have the nests so low that the hens can step in. If they jump in they are apt to break the eggs.

If the young stock is to be used for breeding it should always be selected from the earliest hatches.

Cowsare not kept for their company, therefore why let them go dry four to six months out of the year.

Early manuring is simply impossible if the animals are stinted while they are forming bone and muscle.

The production of eggs is a great drain on a hen's vitality. Therefore, the laying hens should be well fed.

Whether hatched in an incubator or under a hen, do not feed the chickens until they are twenty-four hours old.

It never pays to offer a horse for sale in poor condition. It does not pay to keep a horse in poor condition.

Fourteen millions of the inhabitants of France have farms of twenty acres or less from which they manage to obtain a living.

Young turkeys are naturally tender. There is no advantage in hatching them out until the weather is reasonably well settled.

Provide all the setting hens with comfortable quarters and see that their feathers are well dusted with insect powder before starting them.

Experiments will show that it is a mistake to feed more than two pounds of best pulp per day to pigs. Under all circumstances the pulp must be combined with other fodder.

Place a box of salt near the watering trough so the horses can lick it whenever they go to drink. This is preferable to the usual method of salting the horse hower once a week.

A BIG BURDEN OF PAPER.

QUESTION OF HOW TO DISPOSE OF OLD MONEY ORDERS.

The Government Cannot Afford to Destroy Them—A Remarkable Case of Counterfeiting Orders.

WHAT is Uncle Sam going to do with all the old money orders? They have been accumulating on his hands for nearly thirty years, and not one of them has been destroyed. More than two billion dollars' worth of them in value originally represented are now stored away in the various buildings belonging to the Postoffice Department at Washington, occupying thousands of cubic feet of precious space. To hold them all would require several ordinary-sized houses, and still they continue to pile up. It is the same way with many million dollars' worth of postal notes. Inasmuch as they are vouchers for money paid out, it would hardly do to burn them. The Government, in relation to the money order system, acts as a sort of trust company. Citizens place their cash in its hands, and the canceled orders are evidence of the fulfillment of the trust.

Besides, things are constantly happening which render it necessary to refer to the back-number orders. A man writes to the department, saying: "I am the administrator of the estate of John Jones. Among his private papers I have found certain money orders, dated some years back. Please send duplicates, in order that I may cash them." Now, it frequently happens that the orders discovered in such ways are from ten to twenty years old. By turning to the files it can be ascertained in a moment whether these securities have been redeemed or not.

Or perhaps William Smith will write: "Two years ago James Robinson, of Podunk, sent me a money order for $50. I did not receive it. Kindly furnish me with a duplicate." The order referred to is looked up and found in the files canceled, bearing William Smith's signature to the receipt. Smith, on being informed of this fact, declares the signature a forgery. A postoffice detective is then put on the case and investigates it. May be he decides that Smith's claim is good; but since the money order system was founded in 1865 there have not been more than 200 cases of forgery of this description.

When a money order is missing a duplicate can always be obtained. Three hundred such duplicates are issued by the department at Washington every day, on an average. The originals disappear in all sorts of curious ways. Farmers, through mistake, frequently keep them as receipts, instead of forwarding them through the mails. After awhile the unsophisticated agriculturist is dunned for payment by the keeper of a store in a neighboring town. "Why," he says, "I sent you the money by post some time ago, and here is the receipt in my pocket." With that he exhibits the money order. But it often happens that the payee, learning that cash awaits him at the postoffice, applies for a duplicate. Railway postal clerks sometimes steal letters and find money orders in them. To get rid of them, they burn them. Then the owners ask for duplicates.

In the history of the money order system only two instances of the counterfeiting of these securities have been recorded. The first and more remarkable case was in 1873. John N. Young, who had been employed in the money order division of the Chicago Postoffice, thought that he had discovered a way to get rich easily. His scheme, being without precedent, might have been fairly successful, if he had worked it skillfully; but he carried it out very clumsily indeed. For $20 he hired a drunken printer to set up type for an imitation of the regular money order blank. This was not difficult, inasmuch as the kind of blank used by the department has always been severely simple. However, the type setting was so badly done as to call attention almost immediately to the fraud. Nevertheless, the swindler managed to obtain cash for a number of his orders. They were for $50 each—the maximum allowed at that time. All of them bore the stamp of Oshkosh, Wis. They were to be paid to fictitious names in Indianapolis, Ind.; Springfield, Ill., and other cities. Young managed to steal a number of official envelopes and "advice blanks" to help out his game, but he had none of the regular postoffice stamps, and so was obliged to employ ordinary postage stamps for making his letters of advice to postmasters. This was calculated to excite attention. The rogue applied for the money at the different postoffices under the fictitious names which he had employed. He would have been caught in Cincinnati, but the postmaster, who had been warned in advance from Washington, stupidly let him get away when he presented his bogus orders, telling him to call again. Of course he did not come back. Finally he was caught in Florida. On his way north he jumped from the train, but was subsequently recaptured and emphatically marked on the penitentiary.—Washington Star.

Canada forbids the admittance of stamps and Canada is right.

Ugly Winds.

The most pernicious winds are the samiels, or hot winds, of Egypt. They come from the deserts to the southwest and bring with them infinite quantities of fine dust, which penetrates even the minutest crevice. The thermometer often rises to 125 *during their continuance*, and thousands of human beings have been known to perish from suffocation in the fiery blast. It was one of these samiels that destroyed the *army of* Sennacherib. Alexander the Great nearly lost his whole force in another and the army of Cambyses was utterly annihilated.

A House in a Fret,

Let the mother become sick and helpless, and the house is all in disorder. When *both* father and mother are down, you may as well close the shutters. Order is brought out of chaos often very easily, and Mrs. John Maida, of South Butte, Mont., Feb. 17, 1893, found an easy way out of her difficulties, as she writes thus: "My husband and I took very bad rheumatism from severe colds, and my arms were so lame I could not raise them to help myself. I sent at once for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and before the bottle was half empty, I could go about my work. My husband became so lame he could not get out of bed. *Two and a half bottles completely cured* him. I will always praise St. Jacobs Oil and you may use this as you see fit." This is a clear case of what is best at the right moment, and how every household can be made happy where pain abounds.

THE hair is now worn box-plaited and shirred with bouffant trimmings, and when lawn tennis lambrequins, cut bias, are hung over the ears, it is considered quite dressy.

A SLIGHT COLD, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give sure and immediate relief. *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25 cents.

Japanese Tooth Powder. Genuine.
A large box mailed for 10 cents. Lapp Drug Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

ACUTE RHEUMATISM
Months of Suffering--Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured

Mr Noah J. Horner
Stahlstown, Penn.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—*Four years last January* I was taken down with sub-acute rheumatism which located at the base of the brain. It was eight weeks less one day before I was able to walk out of the house and after months of suffering *and much pain I feared*

I Would Never Be Well.

My physician advised me to use Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking it in half doses for two weeks I felt better, so I different times afterwards I used it awhile and during the last year I have again been restored to invigorated health by it. I administered my remedy to my family to the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. My son has had catarrh since quite young and last summer while attending school he used two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and said it did him more good than he realized from $100 for prescriptions, etc." NOAH J. HORNER, Postmaster and General Merchant, Stahlstown, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

PNU 11

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE
Fitting custom work, costing from $4 to $6, best value for the money in the world. None genuine unless stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. Ask your local agents for full description of our complete line for fall and winter wear, or send for it. Catalogue free. Illustrated Catalogue of Holiday Goods sent free on application. Sold by dealers everywhere. Name this paper every time you write for catalogue. Postage free. You can get the best fitting shoe of dealers who push our shoes.

HARD TIMES FERTILIZERS
To meet the present Hard Times we Farmers we are now offering these goods at very low prices. Send for circular and price list. Fertilizers for Spring sowing. Fertilizers for fruit. Fertilizers for truck. Fertilizers for grain. Fertilizers for grass. Fertilizers for corn. Fertilizers for potatoes. Fertilizers for tobacco. Fertilizers for cotton. Fertilizers for everything that grows. Address Mrs. Box 1123 Baltimore, Md.

DROPSY
Treated free. Positive cure in 10 to 20 days. Most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Cures when all others fail. Don't delay. Write at once for free trial treatment. DR. H. H. GREEN & SON, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

GET THE BEST.
MILLER'S Wall Paper
New Designs now ready. We sell the latest patterns. Postage 5 cents. Pamphlet 2 cents. Plain white and tinted glass. Agents Wanted. J. MARTIN MILLER & CO., 302 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PENSION

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

BANANA SOUFFLES.

Peel and pound six bananas to a pulp; mix with it the juice of two lemons, rub it through a sieve, add a pint of whipped cream sweetened, then freeze. Have ready some paper souffle cases; pack the banana-ice into these in a charged ice-cave, for two and a half hours. To serve, remove the extra paper bands and lay a crystallized violet on each souffle.—New York Ledger.

USING STALE BREAD.

Bread pudding with cherries is one of Mrs. Rorer's ingenious methods of using stale bread. Put one cupful (one half pint) milk in a double boiler. When hot add two ounces of stale bread crumbs, a grate of rind of lemon, one tablespoonful butter. Cook ten minutes. Beat two eggs, without separating; add four tablespoonfuls sugar and another cup of milk; add these now to the boiler, then turn into a greased baking dish, sprinkle with dried cherries and bake in a moderate oven until a golden brown. Serve hot.—New York Observer.

GEMS FOR LUNCHEON.

A good way to use a cupful of cold boiled rice is to put it into gems for luncheon. Separate the yolks from the whites of three eggs, beat the yolks light, and add to them a pint of sweet milk and three cupfuls of flour. Mix thoroughly, then add a tablespoonful of butter melted (which is not one tablespoonful of melted butter), a teaspoonful of salt and the cupful of boiled rice. Beat vigorously, then add two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and the well-beaten whites of the eggs. Grease the gem-pans thoroughly and bake twenty minutes in a quick oven.—New York Post.

POT ROAST OF MUTTON.

Buy a shoulder of mutton, instructing the butcher to take out the bones, which must be kept for soup. Over the inside of the meat put a few bits of bacon and sprinkle over it salt, black pepper, minced parsely and a little thyme, if you have it. Roll the meat closely round, bind it with a string and put into a stewpan in which has been heated a tablespoonful of butter. Turn the meat quickly, to brown all over, then add boiling water to half cover. Put around the meat some small onions, two carrots in quarters and a small turnip in slices, a little salt and a couple of cloves. Let all come to a boil, then place in a slow oven and let it stew gently till done. Remove the meat to a hot platter, arrange the vegetables about it, stir smoothly into the gravy in the pot a tablespoonful of flour, let it boil two or three minutes, adding salt or pepper if needed, and pour the gravy over the meat.—New York Advertiser.

POTATO SURPRISE FOR AN INVALID.

Take a smooth, medium-sized potato, wash and cut the small end partly off, leaving just enough attached to form a little hinge. Scoop out part of the raw potato and fill with beef or mutton that has been prepared by *removing all gristle and fat, chopped* very fine and seasoned. When filled tie the potato cover on, and bake until tender. When done, take from the oven, raise the cover, and, if the meat looks dry, turn over it a little dressing made with butter, water and flour, or, if there is any on hand, a little meat gravy. Serve in the skin, and, as its name suggests, it will be a tempting surprise. Or, for a change, simply bake the potato and when done cut off the little end and scoop out all the inside, season this with butter, salt and chopped celery; beat up fine and light, then refill the skin and serve.—Detroit Free Press.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A tablespoonful of turpentine, boiled with your white clothes will greatly aid the whitening process.

A teaspoonful of borax put into the last water in which the clothes are rinsed will help make them white.

Breakfast bacon is said to be almost a cure for dyspepsia, and is one of the best things a dyspeptic can eat.

Dried blackberries, to be had in all grocories, make a very nice blackberry roll and can hardly be told from the fresh fruit.

Canned salmon makes excellent sandwiches. The salmon should be chopped fine and flavored with a dash of lemon juice.

Tar soap is the best cure for falling hair. The hair should be washed with it and at night well lathered with it and left to dry in the scalp and washed out the next morning.

Furniture that is covered should be looked over carefully every two or three weeks, and if there is the least sign of a moth the chair or sofa should be saturated with benzine, which will not affect the most delicate colors, but will effectually destroy the moth.

Window shades that are pulled down their entire length and fastened regularly will preserve their fresh appearance and last twice as long as those that receive no such attention. Dust helps to rot the shades, and if the shade becomes spotted with the rain the dust leaves so completely much

Pulling a Tooth by "Magic."

One of the guests of the Briggs House yesterday was complaining of an aching tooth and inquired at the office where he could find a good dentist. He secured the information and went out to find relief, when proprietor De Witt smiled at a funny *reminiscence*. "I shall *never forget* a toothpulling incident that occurred when I was a youngster," he remarked. "My uncle, who was a physician, had a great, big, stalwart colored man for a servant. His name was Buck, and one day he went into his master's office and complained that one of his teeth was nearly killing him. *My uncle advised him to* go and have it taken out. Buck objected. 'Naw, indeedy, boss,' he exclaimed, 'bit wud dese fa'ry kill me ter hab dis toof jucked out.' My uncle then told him that he would fix it for him by using a little magic. Buck was equipped with all the superstition of his race, and he readily requiesced in the suggestion, for he thought a doctor could do anything. The old gentlemen took the small string from his violin and *making a loop* dropped it over Buck's aching tooth and drew it taunt. Then he led Buck out to the hitching-post and made him stand on his tip toes, which brought his eyes on a level with the top of the post, and tied the cat-gut around it. Upon the flat surface of the top he poured some gunpowder, and then solemnly *warning Buck not to move he* returned to the house. Suddenly he came running out of the kitchen door with a glowing coal of fire held in a pair of tongs. Buck saw him coming and backed for all he was worth. But he left that tooth in front of him."—Washington Post.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials free. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Peru has but 30 telegraph offices in the entire country.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures All Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

There are 3,000,000 bachelors in this country over 30.

216 Bus. 8 Lbs. Oats From One Bus. Seed.

This remarkable, almost unheard-of, yield *was reported to the* John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., by Frank Winter, of Montana, who planted one bushel of Great Northern Oats, carefully tilled and irrigated same, *and believes* that in 1893 he can grow from one bushel of Great Northern Oats three hundred bushels. It's a wonderful out. IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT with 5c postage to the above firm you will receive sample package of above oats *and their* mammoth farm seed catalogue. A

Smile and save money. Mail your orders for anything in dollar line to E. A. Hall, Cleveland, O. Free catalogue. "Best" Screw and Rein Tie Chart, Gcc. Lever Pulls, 15c.; Hat Dyes, 10c.; "Best" Rust Worm Powders, 25c.; Porous Plasters, 15c.

The Suez Canal cost £100,000,000.

Beecham's Pills are better than mineral waters. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup takes right hold. Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Gov. Food Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Economy requires that in every receipt calling for baking powder the Royal shall be used. It will go further and make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

No More Hand-mirrors.

Dressing tables with plain glass wings movable on hinges to any angle are shown and are a great help to dressing the hair. The hand glass is quite superseded by them. The wings come attached to quite inexpensive tables, and when not in use can be folded back out of the way.

Duluth's Flour Output.

The flour output of the Duluth mills in 1893 was 1,607,616 barrels.

THE latest from the Duke of Varagua has it that he is in his palace at Madrid felicitating himself on his good fortune in having so excited the gratitude and charity of the American people that the dilapidated fortunes of the *descendants of Columbus* "are likely to be repaired." At last accounts, however, the movement for a popular subscription had not obtained cyclonic proportions.

THE king whose rule embraces the most subjects—smoking.

Young Wives—

WHO ARE FOR THE FIRST TIME TO UNDERGO WOMAN'S SEVEREST TRIAL, WE OFFER

"Mothers' Friend"

A remedy which, if used as directed a few weeks before confinement, robs it of its **Pain, Horror and Risk to Life** of both mother and child, as thousands who have used it testify.

"I used two bottles of 'MOTHERS' FRIEND' with MARVELOUS RESULTS, and wish every woman who has to pass through the ordeal of child-birth to know if they use 'MOTHERS' FRIEND' for a few weeks it will rob confinement of pain and suffering and insure safety to life of mother and child.—MRS. SARA HAMILTON, Eureka Springs, Ark.

Book to Mothers mailed free containing voluntary testimonials.

Sent by express, charges prepaid on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle.
Sold by all Druggists. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS ARE THE BEST

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LACROSSE, WIS.

"He that Works Easily Works Successfully." 'Tis very Easy to Clean House With

SAPOLIO

WORLD'S FAIR AWARDS TWO MEDALS

KNOWLEDGE

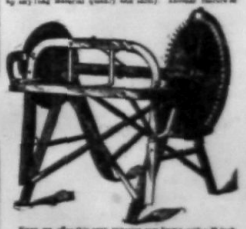
Brings comfort and improvement and leads to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and *it is perfectly free from* every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

PNU 11 '94

CLIP, SAVE AND SEND TO US



Because of the high speed at which Circular Saws are run their power is wasted in friction that is used in sawing, when the bearings of the shafty, wooden saw frame get out of line. In the invincible Saw Frame, the only Steel Saw Frame ever made that is sufficiently substantial and strong, guaranteed to keep THE SEARING FOR THE SAW OR BAND EVER SETTING IT IN THE KERF OF A PIECE OF STEEL TUBING. The steel tubing and bracket are then clamped solidly up near with a bolt. The frame is all steel, very rigid, and clamped together so that nothing can get loose or out of line. The speed at which the saw may be made is dependable for any that is put here, a point of the greatest importance to a saw is to be used by woodworking hands.

The swing frame which carries the wood to be sawed and which automatically returns to its place has also a guard to keep a pole off from the fly wheel and yet does not cause it to present very much of an angle to the saw. The use of a 36 in. 10-inch fly wheel and 36 inch saw makes this nearly possible. It is therefore, a very desirable Saw Frame, making it easy to run by any long seasoned country that safely. Another feature of

Since we offer this very superior saw frame with a 36 inch saw at such low price that any young carpenter wanting one may buy it, we are sure that the friends of the farmers will appreciate the fact that we have again been doing the public a great service and have furthermore ourselves in endangering an old article and putting it into an infinitely cheaper.

For a saw of similar size and quality, and ordinary wooden frame you would be charged $30. We make this self-same frame and this same saw and we put AND GIVE YOU A CHANCE TO GET IT AT $15, for the length of saw 36 inches.

We have sold an enormous number of Power machines and with which power we could put a pair of feet that could defy defiance from their confidence and their superiority, and with a very superior one of a very low price, every general rule. We have to be brought to the front, and we have to be the best, others are sure to follow.

We have also a most handy, durable, reliable, it, and put it in a shape very superior to anything that has appeared before, it without and without any fear of failing. In our catalogue to which we put our hands and then in the living that few of the past brought back to us from the Fair, and the Fair of the Nation, we have no doubt, will bring considerably all the business at our line. It is a most handy and useful article for

We will say that this saw frame, Steel Saw Frame and Saw will combine and enhance the lines which we have placed in the hands of Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago, and we have for the purpose of continuing them or and considering them to be in the same line, and we have also a full line of galvanizing, and sizes as other tools will be of interest interest. This is such, No. 3. ASSORTED SIZE

"COLCHESTER"
SPADING BOOT

THE WALL PAPER MERCHANT SELLS THE BEST, THE CHEAPEST
SMITH WALL PAPER

POCAHONTAS TIMES

...PRICE, ... EDITOR.

...ston, Friday, July 6, 1894.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For House of Delegates,
DR. J. P. HOGSHIRE,
Of Greek Bank.

For County Commissioner,

...

For County Superintendent of Free Schools,
D. L. BARLOW,
Of Edray.

...

...editorial matter for this edition on account of the fourth on the first page. The object in writing it was to explain in some degree the necessity of the absence and secretary of the late ... Democratic Convention and with due deliberation in regard to ... nominations. Under the circumstances may be had in the article for a explanation.

...Kilpatrick's friends in other ... think it quite wonderful ... he should have received two ... of the strength of his county, ... so closely allied to Governor ... home of Mr. Preston. The ... which will be cast by the dele... from this county will stand ... Kilpatrick and 15 for Preston. ... of this paper tried to ... courtesy for his endorse... of Mr. Alderson's candidacy ... time that our Governor Wm. ... the first gun of the cam... By the way, Gov. Wilson ... for Congress this year, ... he would probably decry it ... and it has been suggested by ...

But to resume our subject, ... wish to say that the re... our convention, the largest ... held in Pocahontas, decided ... not last year precipitate... ...ching to" the way the people ... In other counties [illegible] ... the votes. Fayette gives ... Gauley [illegible] ... about three hundred. Nicholas ... for Kilkenny. The re... [illegible] ... be determined to prove ... a vote in convention in ... by the present, which ... considered as nothing but ... victory for Mr. Alderson.

Republican Convention, of ... ville, was a harmonious ... time affair. The pres... all well-known and val... of our county. The ... of Mr. D. C. McClure, an ... of this place and president ... convention, for State Senator ... Riley, but it was more of ... for that gentleman than ... vote, as he had not ap... ...ication or interest in the ... We do not know whether ... the present administration ... Mr. Thomas Clark, for ... the County Commissioner, ... from our town who are ... the worthiest men in the ... Mr. Clark has always been ... Democratic party, has claimed ... for low taxes, economical ... in this office as a Demo... ...ominee in the past. Mr. ... Mann, candidate for the ... of Delegates, is also a Demo... man, is a good speaker, and ... has a host of friends ... ...ughout R. R. district. Mr. Grimes ... Republican candidate, has ... been one of the leading ... of the county. Gener... ...ing and not ever a sup... ...ter in the convention, ...ed, and Mr. Wm. Gibson, ... supposed to look after ... ...ests of the county.

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NEWS

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—Not only the Fourth but the fourth of July came this week and everybody went to some picnic or other. There were picnics of various kinds at Marlinton, Buckeye, Mill Point, Cheat Bridge, Indian Draft, Stony Creek, Anthony's Creek, and other places.

—Mr. Sam Gibson, of Split Rock, has found somewhere a vein of very superior coal. He will not divulge the secret, but opinion has simmered down to locating it either on the 'ands of Messrs. Henry Hannah or Silas Sharp. When a piece of the coal is placed on the fire it blazes like wood. It is to be hoped that the mine will be located very soon, as it will make us a nearer coal bank than any at present. Nelson Moore, who disappeared some years ago, possessed a like secret of a vein of coal on Beaver Dam, which has never been re-discovered.

—The corner lot and dwelling house in Academy owned by Messrs. Bright & Cullison, has been sold to John A. Taylor Esq., of Dunmore, for $1170.00. Mr. Taylor will build a store house on the spot once used by Mr. H. Nathan to build a half finished store house. Academy has a fine opening for a store. Mr. P. Goldin has commenced to put goods in the McNeill store house at this place. Mr. Elihu Ward is establishing a large store at Lee Bell, in Randolph county. The drug store at this place is now owned by Mr. E. H. Smith individually with Dr. Price as pharmacist.

—Mr. Harmon Sharp's son on Elk caught a trout recently in Elk River which was seventeen inches in length. It was a most remarkably large trout to be caught in our waters. However, there is a much larger in that river which many have seen but which cannot seemingly be caught. Many have seen him and thirsted for his life. He is said to be over two feet in length His home is in the "Barrel Hole," near Hite's, near the middle of the pool, under a large rock, beside which the water boils up from the end of a subterranean channel. The depth of the water at that place is about three feet. Until that trout be caught there is something to live for.

—He was six feet two inches in height, the rightful owner of a stalwart frame, pulled the scales down at 225 avoirdupois, looked somewhat like Jim Porter, the Kentucky giant, but did not resemble the Duke of Wellington or favor in the slightest George Washington or the 4th of July. Says he: "Mr. Editor, there are 24 pounds of trout in that basket, the result of Monday's catch in William's river. Andy Taylor, who lives on the banks of that prolific fish stream, together with Sam Gay and John McFalls, am I indebted, not only for the speckled beauties, but for wholesome food and iron wedge Java, combined with courtesies and amenities extended during my stay with those christian and hospitable people." This is what our jolly and whole souled lumberman friend, E. E. Darling, told us Tuesday, forgetting to inform the disaster befalling him while on his piscatorian adventure in the wilds of Western Pocahontas. He turned a double somersault in mid air, falling from off a log, by actual measurement the distance of the spring of a full grown bear, so says Andy Taylor, who never told a lie in his life.

Church Notes.

Revd. Dr. T. R. Lacy, Evangelist for Southern Virginia, will preach at the Cheat Lick church on Saturday July 14th 1894, and Sunday July 15th at 11 o'clock, a. m.

The funeral sermon of William Rodgers, deceased, will be preached at Locust, Sunday, July 8, 1894, at 2 p. m., by Rev. W. H. Hall.

PERSONAL.

Professor Rucker, of Lewisburg, was in Marlinton on Tuesday.

D. L. Barlow Esq. called on us this week. He is not letting his handshake run down though a democratic nominee.

Rev. George P. Moore called this week. He wishes us to say that his name was used unadvisedly when it was announced by the Dunmore correspondent in last week's issue, that he would conduct the Hill's Basket meeting, as he had not been consulted, and that while he may attend, he would always rather have some other notice that his services will be required besides reading it in the weekly papers.

Dr. Eskridge, of the Levels, was in Marlinton on Tuesday.

Mr. Romine, the great Democratic seer, of Romine Mills, Harrison county, is in Pocahontas looking at some grass farms.

Mr. Chalmondelay has returned from England, and is fishing on Elk.

Miss Hattie Patterson is out of town on an extended visit.

Mr. C. Z. Hevner received a slight shock from lightning in the storm of Monday night.

Mr. J. H. Patterson, our circuit clerk, made a visit to Dunmore last Friday, but was recalled to Marlinton by the arrival of the court house injunction.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Slaven, of Vine Creek, Kansas, are visiting relatives in Marlinton.

Fenton A. Chapman expects to leave America for England soon.

Mr. J. B. Rhea, who has lately removed from Mingo to Split Rock, passed through Marlinton, Saturday, on his way to visit relatives in Bath county, Va.

Republican Convention.

The Republican County convention met pursuant to call in Huntersville, June 30, and was called to order by S. B. Moore, chairman. S. C. McNeil was elected president and Kenney Dilley, secretary.

On motion, all questions before the convention be decided by a rising vote.

On motion, the president appointed two persons from each district, whose duty it was to name the delegates to the Senatorial and Congressional conventions, and the following gentlemen received the nominations:

Levels—Congress—C. B. Grimes and N. C. Rogers; Senate—Will Burns and Chas. Morrison.

Green Bank—Congress—C. C. Arbogast and S. H. Wanless; Senate—D. C. Shears and Chas. Wallace.

Edray—Congress—H. B. Sharp and John P. Moore; Senate—S. C. McNeil and A. R. Gay.

Huntersville—Congress—G. E. Moore and J. W. Grimes; Senate—W. H. Dilley and C. H. Moore.

Each district was allowed an alternate, viz:

Edray, G. K. Gay; Levels, G. W. Whiting; Huntersville, Willie Gibson; Green Bank, Geo. Cooper; J. S. McWhorter, of Greenbrier, alternate at large.

The following nominations were made unanimous:

House of Delegates, George T. Moore, of Edray; County Superintendent of Schools, C. B. Grimes, of Mill Point; Commissioner County Court, S. H. Clark; State Senate, S. C. McNeil.

The members of the Republican Executive Committee for the next two years are:

Geo. Cooper, Greenbank; Geo. E. Moore and J. W. Grimes, Huntersville; W. H. Hill and Lincoln Cochran, Levels; H. B. Sharp and D. T. McNeil, Edray; S. S. Moore, of Edray, committeeman at large.—Herald.

Col. H. C. Parsons, a very wealthy man, owner of the Natural Bridge, and brother of the late Capt. Parsons, well known in this county, was shot and killed at Clifton Forge, Va., by J. A. Goodwin, a passenger conductor. Goodwin is in jail at Lexington.

THE INJUNCTION.

A temporary injunction was granted last week by the judge of the circuit court restraining the Sheriff of this county from paying any orders that were given for work done on the court house in building at this place, and prohibiting the county court from laying any levy to meet the demands of the contract made with the Manly Manufacturing Company, of Dalton, Georgia, to build this court house.

The bill is in the form of a petition of tax payers—the following gentlemen being the plaintiffs:

James H. Doyle, Uriah Hevener, Josiah Dilley, Wm. H. Dilley, Wm. H. Cleek, Wise Herald, H. Lee White, A. B. McComb, George W. Wagner, J. J. Beard, J. C. Lowry Sr., S. B. Hannah, and C. L. Austin. Mr. H. M. Lockridge as agent for the above named parties makes affidavit to the bill. Jones and Rucker counsel. The bill alleges that the contract is void for several reasons, but seems to base its main grounds of relief on the fact that the $28,000 is a sum too great to be made by a constitutional levy in one year upon the amount of taxable property in the county, and so would necessarily bind the levies of future years.

The members of the county court, J. C. Arbogast, Sheriff, and M. F. Giesy, architect are made parties defendant.

In granting the injunction, the judge fixed the amount of the bond at $3000. A bond for that amount was prepared and signed by the plaintiffs with Geo. W. Ginger as surety. The parties enjoined have not, so far as we can tell, taken any steps towards the dissolution of the injunction, and it is not known whether any effort will be made on their part to dissolve it.

The work did not cease, but the building is not likely to go on much longer if the money supply is cut off.

Speculations as to the result are very much in order at this stage of the proceedings. July Court, the levy term, is coming on next week, when there will be a great laying of heads together, no doubt. The county has at present about $10000 in the treasury, which is not likely to be drawn upon as the only special extra expense this year was the building of the court-house. The court may or may not reduce the levy of 70cts that was laid for the year 1893, but it is not sure to do so, as a mandamus may be directed to the county court by the judge of the circuit court, compelling them to build a court house as the county is without one at present.

The citizens of this town are naturally anxious to see a fine court-house in their midst, as it will be the big thing of the town, as well as drive away the fear of losing the county seat such as is hanging over their heads this year.

WANLESS.

Married. At the residence of Mr. William R. Sutton's, Mr. Anderson Gragg and Miss Katie Sheets, all of Back Alleghany.

The show at this place was largely attended. All went home well pleased except the two young gentlemen who lost their votes after spending a few dollars.

Mrs. Jacob L. Slaven, of Gillispie is visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity.

Congress is doing nothing except talk and guess the time which will see the Wilson Bill passed. Why don't they let up on it and pass the Bill regardless of their desire to make individual reputations for talk? Is it a cursed epidemic or lockjaw that has spread over the whole body? They have forgotten that they have two ears and one mouth. They have one ear to talk. Senators, stand by! and let it pass. Better never have been

You can
"DO THE REST"
yourself as easily with a Kodak as with any other camera—an illustrated manual, free, with every Kodak, tells how in terms that the merest novice can understand; but if you prefer
"You Press the Button, We do the Rest."
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$5.00 to $100. Rochester, N. Y.
Send for Catalogue.

C. B. Sweecker,
Gen'l Auctioneer and Real-estate Ag't
Coal, Mineral and Timber land Farms and Town lots a specialty. 14 years in the business. Correspondence solicited. Reference furnished. P. O.—Dunmore, W. Va. or Alexander, W. Va.

MARLINTON HOUSE.
Located near Court House.
Terms.
per day - - - - 1.00
per meal - - - 25
lodging - - 25
Good accommodations for horses at 25 cents per feed.
Special rates made by the week or month.
C. A. YEAGER, PROP

DR. H. LEE,
Veterinary Surgeon,
Marlinton, W. Va.
Treats all diseases of horses.

WM. A. FRAZIER, M.D
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Formerly Consulting Oculist and Aurist to the St. Louis City Hospital and Surgeon-in-Charge of the Missouri Eye and Ear Infirmary, St. Louis.
OFFICE:—Over Augusta National Bank Staunton, Va. June-1 yr.

PLASTERING
BOYD B. BARTLETT,
MARLINTON, W. VA.
Will undertake plastering in any part of the County.
Contracts by the sq. yd.
To furnish material, or otherwise.
Satisfaction GUARANTEED.

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THE FLOWER OF SORROW.

Summer comes and summer goes,
But all months of all years
There is falling of tears;
Summer comes and summer goes,
All hours are grief's, and the sower sows
To-day and to-morrow
The Flower of Sorrow
Buds and blows.

—John Vance Cheney, in Century Magazine.

AUNT TABBY'S UMBRELLA.

WO of the three Fosdick girls aspired to wealth and social position. They claimed a few rich relatives, who visited them occasionally and raved over the "lovely fields" and "darling cows," but nevertheless would have suffered the pangs of hunger before they would have made an effort to till these same fields or soil their dainty hands by milking a cow.

Among the country relatives was Aunt Tabitha Simonds. She began life with a little amount of property, and had been known to have been very economical for many years. She was a very peculiar woman, but received due courtesy at the hands of some members of the family on account of "what Aunt Tabby might possibly do for them."

The shrewd old lady intuitively gauged these courtesies and knew just where to draw the line, where true deference should manifest itself.

The Fosdicks were a family of six, father, mother, son and three daughters. Celinda, Clara and Marie were the daughters, but were unlike in character and personal appearance. Celinda was the acknowledged beauty of the family. Clara considered herself of the most importance in literary matters, and Marie, the youngest, a plain, sensible, good little daughter, who made everybody happy.

Just now all were busily discussing a letter just received. It was Celinda who spoke first.

"Of all things! That Aunt Tabby should thrust herself upon us this summer! And we might just as well have had some guest from the city who would have returned the hospitality for me next winter. And no knowing whether we shall make anything out of her."

"Celinda, I'm ashamed of you. Why need you be so mercenary?" exclaimed her father, reprovingly. Celinda scowled.

"I'm sure Aunt Tabby is mercenary," she said, in a complaining tone. "If she would ever do anything for us or make us presents it would be different, but she just scrimps all the time and allows us to scrimp, too." Celinda tossed her head fretfully.

"And I'm sure she has no regard for the poetry of life," simpered Clara.

"Maybe Aunt Tabby doesn't care for the poetry in books, but she cares for another word that begins with p and that is 'practical,' she takes right hold to help with the housekeeping," said the tired, overworked Mrs. Fosdick.

"Yes, indeed! I don't know what we would have done that hard summer without her," said Marie, with a grateful remembrance of Aunt Tabby's willing and ready hands.

"We ought to have souls above such drudgery," exclaimed Clara, rolling her eyes towards the ceiling.

"Well, Clara, I can tell you one thing," interposed Mr. Fosdick. "Books are all right enough in their places. Folks ought to have plenty of 'em and know what is in 'em, too—which is more than half of 'em can say who have a big library. All the same, I guess if it wasn't for this same drudgery as you call it, you wouldn't be quite so comfortable as you are."

There was a little silence while Mr. Fosdick drank his tea and then continued:

"You like pie and cake well enough, but you don't want to go into the kitchen to help make 'em. Seems to me you might help mother and Marie a little more."

"Ma says I bother her," replied Clara, in an apologetic tone.

"That's because you ain't teachable, like Marie. She had to learn."

"It's no use of fussing, girls," said Mrs. Fosdick. "Even if Aunt Tabby is old and sometimes queer and cross, I think we can manage."

"She needn't be so queer," said Celinda.

"She is just as she was made, if she is my sister, and we've got to make the best of it," said Mrs. Fosdick, rising wearily from the table.

Abner Mason, sitting in the kitchen, had heard all this conversation. He compared the fretful, complaining voice of Celinda to Clara's drawling tones, and again with the cheerful, generous words of the pleasant Marie.

Abner was something more than a farmer's hand. He possessed a fine photographic and retentive brain and by a series of good reading he wanted to have how to run a farm. He had visited all of the large fairs, and even a dozen of his own and he wanted to learn how to utilize every acre.

He had also had his day dreams of what Marie might be in some future time, and he had decided over by a fair, good woman, and *somewhere in the depths of his soul* had been registered a purpose to make Marie his wife.

But of this Marie was blissfully ignorant. She worked about house all day and served Abner at table as gracefully as if he were a titled guest. Marie had no nonsense about her and respected the young man who so faithfully lightened her father's toil.

On this particular afternoon she watched her father as he stood in the back porch, pausing for a few moments' rest before setting out for the hayfield for the afternoon's work. She noticed he passed his hands wearily over his pale, tired-looking face, and turning suddenly to him, said:

"Pa, can't you sit down and rest a little while? You look more tired than usual."

"No, child. There's that lot to be raked up this afternoon, and a good job it is. I must be going."

Abner came near and said:

"I'm willing to work extra hard on it if you rest for a little while. I think myself you don't look quite well. If you will trust me I will look after that this afternoon."

Mr. Fosdick had learned to rely on Abner—much more than on his own son, Henry, who, if truth must be told, was inclined to shirk. Henry disliked the farm. In fact, he disliked labor or application of any sort.

"Then I guess you may go on, Abner, and I will rest a spell. To tell the truth I don't feel very scrumptious," and he seated himself in the old-fashioned rocker out in the shady side of the porch. He soon fell asleep. Two hours passed, and Marie began to feel anxious, as her father seemed still sleeping. She passed her hand anxiously over his brow. *He awoke, but* seemed dazed. He failed to recognize her, as he failed to recognize all the other members of the family. Dr. Rome was hastily summoned, who said he was suffering from sunstroke, and gently intimated that his working days were over. Abner came home much later than usual, having stayed to finish the lot. He found the family in distress over Mr. Fosdick's condition. Somehow the blow seemed to have crushed Mrs. Fosdick. She sat in a state of apathy, from which they could not arouse her. Everything fell upon Marie. "Marie" must do this. "Marie" must direct that.

Henry, instead of bracing himself to help meet the needs of the place, grew lazier than ever, and absolutely refused to be dictated to.

"There's just one thing about it, Abner," said Marie emphatically one morning, "we have got to make our plans exactly as if Henry were not here. He can't be depended upon. You had to do his work yesterday as well as your own. He is determined to go to the city. Let him go. I shall oppose him no longer. Then we shall know just what we have got to depend upon."

The next day Henry started for the city, leaving his share of the burden *to fall upon Marie and Abner.*

"I'll do the best I can, Miss Marie," said Abner. "I want you to feel free to call upon me early and late and I will serve you faithfully."

"I don't doubt you will, Abner, but oh! if only mother had not fallen into such a strange condition! She doesn't seem to care about anything, and I don't know much. I shall have to depend upon you entirely about the farm, and if I fail to show judgment you'll know it is because I don't know, not because I don't care, and then we will talk things over and get as straight as we can."

Marie was not a crying girl usually, but just now such large tears stood in her pretty eyes, and she looked up into Abner's face with such an appealing, dependent look that he felt his heart jump straight into Marie's hands.

"It's not much that I know, but you may trust me, Miss Marie."

Somehow Marie felt extremely comforted from that moment, although she could not sing about the house in her old-time way, yet she worked and directed with a feeling of greater security than before.

And in the midst of it all Aunt Tabby came. Even Marie, hospitable as she was, felt a bit more weary after she had welcomed her and helped her place her few garments in the neat "spare chamber."

"Now, look a here, Marie. I made up my mind to come, even if your pa an' me air sick. I can do a little to help an' I will, too, if you an' I can agree on a few things."

"But you are getting old, and you are not strong, auntie. You must not do much; you'll get sick."

"If I ain't capable there's folks in the world as is an' we can get 'em."

"No, we can't, for we've no money to do it with," said Marie, decidedly.

"Well, I have, an' I'll do it, provided a good smart gal one comes here an' help you, but if you say you'll allow but to wait on them lazy girls an' work over their finnance an' furbelows instead of helpin' you, why there's much use."

Marie caught eagerly at this hope of help.

"Well, auntie, I promise you faithfully that Celinda and Clara shall wait upon themselves and iron their own finnance. We will have good work done in an orderly manner, and I am agreed, Aunt Tabby."

"Well, there's one comfort for next stage. I counted on how it would be an' took *the liberty to have her promise* to come. She's a stout, likely gal."

Marie knew her aunt's compliments would not be undeservedly given. She ran down with a lighter heart. Abner came in with his pails of milk and wondered at the unusual brightness of Marie's tired face.

"You can't always tell what folks will do," he said, after Marie had explained. "I felt as if she had a streak of good in her which emergencies would bring out."

And so the summer waned, and the aged father and mother were still invalids. It was with a sad heart and sometimes tear-dimmed eyes that Marie saw Abner's favorite books gathering a suspicion of dust upon their covers. He had no time for study or reading.

And then Aunt Tabby suddenly fell ill.

"It's of no use doctorin'," she said. "My time has come. I feel it, an' tomorrow I want things fixed pretty much as I want 'em, an' I'll get you an' Abner to help me tend to it."

So a time was set apart for the duty—to Marie a sad duty, for she really loved the old lady, who had been so kind to her.

With the renewed strength and clear voice which is sometimes given a dying person, she gave a few explicit directions.

"Jest hand me that tin box out o' the upper drawer o' my bureau, Marie." She did as she was bidden. "An' now I want that umberel o' mine out o' the closet."

A faint smile touched Marie's lips as she brought an old brown umbrella that had been the derision of her sisters. Aunt Tabby took it in her trembling hands and deposited it carefully *on the bed beside her. Then she opened* the box.

"Now, here in this old black wallet is a hundred dollars. I calkerlate it will pay my funeral expenses. An' here in this brown wallet is $200 more, which I give into your charge, Marie, to help pay some of the house expense. An' here is my will. You take care o' that, Marie, an' see that everything goes straight as I have got it. Lawyer Sibley drew it up an' you can get him to read it when I'm gone. An', Abner, I give to you this umberel o' mine. Take good care on't, an' maybe it will help be a purtection to your old age. I guess that's all—only, Marie—you may give my old clothes to Mammy Giddons. Don't bury me in my best dress. Give it to her; second best will do!" And with these strange words she turned her head on the pillow and expired.

A few hours later Marie, standing in the porch, with the sunset rays falling about her, said to Abner:

"I hope you won't feel insulted by Aunt Tabby's giving you that dreadful umbrella. It was a singular thing for her to do, but you know she was partly crazy. I know she thought a great deal of you, Abner. I wish she had done something for you."

"Never mind, Marie, I shall not hold it against her, *you may be sure*; and as for the umbrella, if I were at all a believer in luck—which I am not—I should say the poor old weather-beaten thing will certainly bring it to me. I shall certainly take care of it, as she said."

Celinda and Clara were in haste to learn the contents of the will.

"Not until after the funeral," said Marie, decidedly.

And so, after those last rites were performed, Lawyer Sibley was called to read the will. It bequeathed $1000 to Mr. and Mrs. Fosdick, $100 to Celinda and Clara and $2000 to Marie.

"How strange that she did not mention her farm in Vermont! She has not spoken of disposing of it; but perhaps she has done so and this money is the price. Still, I should thought she would have mentioned it," said Marie to Abner.

The next morning it was raining as Marie stepped into the darkened porch.

"There's a chance for your new umbrella, Abner," said Marie, smiling a little. He answered with a look which showed no signs of offense.

"Now, Abner, we must make arrangements for you to have more help. We can do it now. You have worked too hard. I shall never forget your faithfulness and you shall be paid as far as money is concerned. Most young men would have gone away and left us in such straits."

"I don't know who could leave you, Marie," he said, with an earnestness which made her cheeks flush. Just then Celinda called from the dining-room:

"I want to go out, Marie. My umbrella is broken, and so is pa's. Can't I take yours?"

"Yes, came the reply, and they watched Celinda and Clara as they waded persistently through the little ponds lies between the door and gate.

"I think I'll take my new one," said Abner, and he soon reappeared with it. As he opened it a large paper fell to the floor from the inner folds and a folded note also fell out. Abner read the note first:

"To Abner Mason: I hope I watched you all summer pretty well, an' no mistake. My opinion grew a purpose and it pretty likely to be Marie's, too. So I hereby give you the deed of my farm in Vermont. I know you will make good use of it. Keep the old umbrella in remembrance of

"Tabitha Simonds."

It was several moments before the young people could speak, and then Abner said:

"Is it true, Marie? Will you let what is mine be yours?"

Marie's answer was tearfully but happily given.

"But we will not leave father and mother at present."

"Surely not—but by and by we can make our plans."

When the winter snows came they fell upon the graves of the aged couple to whom sickness could come no more, and in the early spring Abner and Marie went to their new home. The old brown umbrella was carefully preserved as a most precious relic—Chicago News.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Brick is made from slag.

Machine glass blowing is a failure.

The only use of a bird's tail is to serve as a rudder during flight.

The "Georgia thumper" grasshopper has a wing spread equal that of a robin.

The pearl is only carbonate of lime, is readily effected by acids and burns into lime.

The diamond has been found on all continents and in almost every country in the world.

Alcohol is distilled from sweet potatoes, one bushel of the potatoes yielding a gallon of the fluid.

Motormen who ring gongs with their feet get a peculiar pedal malady which they call "trolley foot."

In a square inch of the human scalp the hairs number about 1000, and the whole number on an adult scalp is about 120,000.

The latest pattern of rapid-fire guns *throw a projectile through the air at* the rate of 2287 feet per second, or 1968 miles an hour.

English opthalmic authorities say that the incandescent lamp judiciously placed and shaded is superior to any other artificial illuminant in its effect on the eyes.

Taking the earth as the centre of the universe and the polar star as the limit of our vision the visible universe embraces an aerial space with a diameter of 420,000,000,000 miles and a circumference of 1,329,742,000,000 miles.

The Chicago municipal authorities have instituted a crusade against certain stockyard packers, who have been slaughtering diseased cattle and placing the meat on sale. The present method of inspection is reported as faulty in the extreme. In future the *license of every violator of the law* will be revoked.

It is fair to presume that a vessel which has developed high speed under trial will always be a swift vessel under ordinarily favorably conditions, and the new ships of the United States Navy may, therefore, well be regarded as among the foremost examples of what can be accomplished by modern naval architecture applied to purposes of war.

In children of consumptive parents a number of deep respirations accompanied by a horizontal extension of the outstretched arms at each inspiration distend every part of the lungs and expand especially the apices where this insidious disease first appears. In cases of contracted lung from pleurisy such exercise will break up old adhesions and restore lost breathing power. This pulmonary gymnastic exercise in moderation should be practiced by all persons of consumptive parents.

The name of the Chinook wind is taken, according to H. M. Ballou, from that of the Chinook Indians, near Puget Sound. During the prevalence of the wind the thermometer rises in a few hours from below zero to forty degrees or forty-five degrees. It is analogous to the Fohn of Switzerland, and similar winds are reported from various parts of the world. All that is needed to produce them are high and low pressure areas, whereby the air is caused to pass over the mountains, depositing its moisture on the ascent, and descending on the lee-ward side.

Nation Growing in Popularity.

The rapid increase in the consumption of mutton in this country is largely due to improvement in the quality of the meat. People who formerly objected to what they termed the "woolly" taste soon lose their prejudice when persuaded to try really good mutton.

The disagreeable odor which is apt to accompany this meat can be avoided if, as soon as the animal has lost sufficient blood to render it insensible, an opening be made in the abdominal cavity to allow the gases to escape, and the wool then rapidly removed. The carcass should be quickly cooled and washed out with cold water.

The sheep should be kept without food for several hours before killing, and the latter operation should be performed out of doors, as fresh meat is peculiarly susceptible to bad odors. A little more attention to these two points would go far toward giving further popularizing mutton among consumers.—New York World.

You can always tell the boy who has no chance, by his industry in breaking the ice.—Detroit Free Press.

AN AUBURN MIRACLE.

AN ACT OF HEROISM IS FOLLOWED BY DIRE RESULTS.

Edward Donnelly Saves a Life Almost at the Cost of His Own—After Years of Suffering He is Restored to Health —His Story as Told to a Reporter at the Auburn Bulletin.

[*Auburn N. Y., Bulletin.*]

It is on record that upon a chilly April day, a few years ago, an eight-year-old boy fell into the East river at the foot of East Eighth street, New York, and when all efforts to rescue him had failed, Eugene Donnelly, at risk of his own life, plunged into the water and, when himself nearly exhausted, saved the boy from drowning. It was a humane and self-sacrificing deed, and received deserved commendation in all the newspapers.

There is a sequel to this accident, however, which thus far has not been published. It is to the effect that Donnelly was paralyzed as a result of the cold plunge and came near dying. Auburn people have known the family since his wife was Amanda Grantman and his sister Mrs. S. D. Corry, of 21 Moravia street. Donnelly himself describes the rescue and the result —

"I was general foreman of the F. A. Mulgrew Saw Mills, foot of Eighth street, N. Y., on the East river. It was on the 20th of April, 1889, that the boy fell into the river and I rescued him from drowning. At that time I was in the water so long that I was taken with a deathly chill, and soon became so stiffened up and weak that I could neither work nor walk. For some time I was under treatment of Dr. George McDonald, who said I had Locomotor Ataxia. He finally gave me up, and on the 1st of June, 1892, my wife and I came up to Auburn.

"When the disease first came upon me the numbness began in my heels, and soon the whole of both my feet became affected. There was a cold feeling across the small of my back and downwards, and a sense of soreness and a tight pressure on the chest. The numbness gradually extended up both legs *and into the lower part of my body. I felt* that death was creeping up to my vitals. I was still taking the medicine ('It was Iodide of Potassium,' said his wife), and was being rubbed and having plasters put all over my body, but with no benefit.

"I sent to the Chas. H. Sazar Company, the popular Auburn druggists and chemists, at 109 and 111 Genesee street, and got three boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and began taking them. In three weeks' time I was so improved that from being helpless, I was able to help myself and to get up and go to work, and to walk every day from No. 74 Walnut street, where I then lived, to Osborne's New Twine Factory, Seymour and Cottage streets —more than a mile—where I was then employed, but all the while I was taking Pink Pills.

"Then Dr. Patchen, of Wisconsin, uncle of my wife, and who was here on a visit, began to poo-poo at me for taking Pink Pills, and finally persuaded me to stop taking them and let him treat me. When he returned to the West he left a prescription with Dr. Hyatt, of Auburn, who also treated me. But their treatment did me no good, and after a while the old trouble returned and I was getting bad again. Then I began to take Pink Pills; *have taken them ever since*, am taking them now; have taken in all nearly 20 boxes at an outlay cost of less than $10.00 (my other treatment cost me a pile of money), and again I am well and able to work.

"If I was able, I would at my own expense, publish the virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to the whole world and especially in New York City, where I am much better known than I am here."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People without doubt mark the beginning of a more healthful era. They were first compounded by an eminent practitioner, and used as a prescription for many years in general practice with almost invariable success. They are now given to the public as an unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves, the fruitful causes of almost every ill that flesh is heir to. These pills are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, all forms of weakness, chronic constipation, bearing down pains, and in the case of men will give speedy relief and effect a permanent cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., or Brockville, Ontario.

A Novel Postage Stamp.

The French Government has just created, as an experiment only, a postal service by camel express in the French territories of Obock and the Somali coast. In connection with this service a special provisional stamp will be issued, the value being 1 francs. The new stamp is triangular, like the old Cape of Good Hope vignettes. In the center is a "mehari," or racing camel: in the background a desert landscape. Around are inscriptions in three different languages —Abyssinian, Arabic, and French—mentioning the year of issue and the name of the colony. Later on, if the experiment is satisfactory, a further issue of stamps will be made, the values ranging from 1 to 50 francs.

SLEEPLESSNESS,

Nervous Debility, Nervousness, Melancholy, Headache, Dizziness, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, Spermatorrhœa, and kindred ailments, whether arising from over anxiety, overwork or study, or from unnatural habits or excesses, are treated on a principle entirely new to the medical profession, and one that has been pronounced by the Medical Press Association of Buffalo, N. Y., the most successful ever discovered. Thousands of testimonials are on file, many of which will be published from time to time. Every case undertaken is cured. Consultation free. Those living at a distance can be treated at home by correspondence. Write for question blank and circulars.

ASTHMA, Bronchitis and Consumption. A new and wonderfully successful treatment has been discovered for Asthma and Hay Fever, which can be sent by mail or express.

It is not simply a palliative but a radical cure.

For pamphlets, question blanks, references and particulars, in relation to any of the above mentioned diseases, address Dr. Sanden Electric Association, 1122 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y., or 45 Bond street, New York.